

FRANCE.

M. Picard Orders a Strict Watch on the Bonapartists.

CAPTURE OF FORT ISSY.

Clamart Evacuated by the Government Troops.

VANVRES IN EXTREMIS.

Dombrowski to Assume Command of the Insurgent Forces.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

Concentration of Troops—Bonapartists to be Strictly Watched.

LONDON, May 9, 1871. The London Daily News' special despatch from Versailles reports a great concentration of troops in Neuilly, and says an attack is anticipated.

BONAPARTISTS TO BE WATCHED. A circular from M. Picard orders a strict watch to be kept upon the movements of the Bonapartists.

Capture of Fort Issy—Clamart Evacuated—The Montretout Battery—A Complete Investment—General Military Operations—A Wise Precaution—Miscellaneous Items.

VERSAILLES, May 9, 1871. Fort Issy has been captured and is now in the possession of the Versailles forces.

CLAMART EVACUATED. Clamart has become so unhealthy from the presence of numberless unburied bodies of the victims of many engagements that the Versailles troops have been obliged to evacuate the place.

THE MONTRETOUT BATTERY. The battery at Montretout to-day recommenced firing upon the insurgent positions at Point du Jour and elsewhere.

A COMPLETE INVESTMENT. The investment of Paris from Gennevilliers to Fort Issy is complete, and a general assault is imminent.

GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS. The Versailles army continues its approach to the Bois de Boulogne.

The gunboat belonging to the Commune has been disabled.

Fort Vanvres is in extremis.

A WISE PRECAUTION. The government releases from service about Paris and sends to the departments all soldiers having relatives in the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. A Communal decree fixes the price of bread at fifty cents per kilogramme.

Colonel Witzel was killed at the capture of Fort Issy.

General Dombrowski is expected to assume the chief command of the troops of the Commune.

PARIS REPORTS.

A Barricade Recaptured by the Insurgents.

LONDON, May 9, 1871. The London Times' special despatch from Paris says the federalists yesterday recaptured the barricade in the Rue Peyronnet. The commandant of the Nationalists was shot during the fight by a curé.

BEHIND THE RAMPARTS.

Paris and Its Police—The Empire—The Commune and the Versailles Government—Napoleonic Intrigues—What American Patriots Think.

In consequence of the excitement in the public mind caused by a despatch from London, published in the Herald of yesterday, and the consternation in certain official quarters at the announcement that soldiers were being enlisted in the United States to aid in lifting the fallen crown of the empire from the dust to which it has been consigned and plant it again upon the

TREMBLING HEAD OF NAPOLEON, a reporter of the Herald called upon the Consul General of France in this city to learn the facts in the case and the feelings of Frenchmen here regarding the announcement.

The Consul stated he knew nothing of the matter. He had seen the despatch and had heard a good deal of comment made upon it, but as to actual information on the subject he had none. He further said:

"I have only been a month in my present position, having come from Charleston, S. C., to take this place. I am the

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, and consequently I would not be likely to know anything about this rumor, which is said to come from Berlin. I do not believe there is any foundation for the report; for such a course of proceeding would be not only useless but impossible. I can give you some of the valuable information on the present state of affairs in Paris. A friend of mine received a letter within the last few days from his brother, who is just escaped from Paris previous to his writing, and he describes the city as being positively untenable. The Commune, he writes, has established

THE MOST FORMIDABLE POLICE FORCES that has ever been known. Its detectives are everywhere, and they are not only the most efficient but they are also the most numerous. Besides, you could not find any men in this country foolish enough to embark in such an undertaking. The name and cause of Napoleon are now as unpopular as they have ever been, and no man would be so foolish as to attempt to raise him up again.

By the presence of this overwhelming police espionage that they dare not acknowledge their true feelings. Unoffending citizens, who are supposed to be inimical to the ruling mob, are suddenly whipped up and rushed upon the ramparts to be slaughtered. The Commune being but a minority of the people and composed entirely of the rabble, as no one of any common sense or standing in the community will have anything to do with them, are forced to continue this reign of terror to preserve among nations which had long before they would. Business is completely at a standstill, and the entire city is in a

MORE DEPLORABLE CONDITION." Mr. Charles Lassalle was next visited and his opinion, and any information he may have received on the subject, solicited.

He replied that he had no information on the subject, but that he had seen the despatch and commented upon it. "The rumor," he said, "is absurd. Whatever foundation there may be for it is simply an impossibility here. It is against the spirit of the constitution of the United States and could not be done."

"But it was done before." "Yes; and what became of the men? They were arrested and imprisoned. Besides, you could not find any men in this country foolish enough to embark in such an undertaking. The name and cause of Napoleon are now as unpopular as they have ever been, and no man would be so foolish as to attempt to raise him up again."

Several other prominent French residents were subsequently visited. They generally expressed the opinions of the Consul and Mr. Lassalle, with the exception of one, M. de la Roche, who said:

"In one or two a strong touch of Napoleonism was very evidently lingering in their minds, and though they bewailed the great evils which had come upon the country through his errors they still admitted freely that France had grown great and prosperous under his sway, and had a powerful prestige among nations which had long before he passed away from her. As Napoleon had gone they hoped to see a good, stable government put in his place—a thorough republic, representative of the people; but if that was impossible, as it now seemed evident, why, Napoleon would be far more acceptable than the existing order of things."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Issy.

A FEARFUL CANNONADE.

Great Slaughter of Insurgents at Neuilly.

ROSSEL GETTING DISGUSTED.

Occupation of Fort Issy by the Government Troops.

ATTACK ON MONTROUGE.

The General Assault Expected Last Night.

General Douai to Command the Assaulting Corps.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Our special correspondent at Paris sends us the following despatch:—

PARIS, Tuesday Night, }
VIA BOULOGNE, May 10—Morning. }

Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Fort Issy, and they consequently began the evacuation of the place immediately and withdrew to Fort Vanvres to escape the fire of the Versailles troops.

A FEARFUL CANNONADE. The cannonade by the Versailles batteries has become fearful. An explosion has taken place in Issy, and at the time of sending this despatch a great fire is raging in Fort Vanvres.

Dufanue, a youth of sixteen, who, a few days ago, when the panic-stricken garrison fled, remained in Fort Issy alone, has arrived in Paris safely.

COMMUNISTS REFUSED. While the government forces were occupying Issy the insurgents, who had massed in large numbers on the west side of the city, attempted an attack in the direction of Neuilly.

They were mowed down by the mitrailleuses of the government troops. The slaughter was frightful, and in a short space of time the Communists were in rapid retreat.

The cannonade at Neuilly is quite violent at the present moment.

A SERIOUS CHARGE. General Rossel now refuses the dictatorship. He accuses the Commune of weakness and complains of the cowardice of the troops in Fort Issy. He further says that instead of fighting the Communist officers do nothing but talk.

ISSY OCCUPIED. I have just been informed that the Versailles forces are in actual possession of Issy, and that the tricolor of France is waving over the fort.

IMPORTANT EVENTS. General Cluseret will be tried to-night, and the destruction of the Column Vendome will also take place to-night.

An Attack on Montrouge—A Panic—Fighting at Moulin-Saguet—The Grand Attack Expected.

PARIS—Tuesday Evening. The Versailles forces made a strong attack on Fort Montrouge this evening. The results of the attack are yet unknown.

PANIC AMONG THE COMMUNISTS. The cause of the abandonment of Fort Issy was a panic among the garrison.

A FAILURE. The Versailles troops failed in their attempt to construct a bridge of boats to the Bois de Boulogne.

FIGHTING AT MOULIN-SAGUET. The Versailles made three attempts on Monday to capture Moulin-Saguet, in each of which they were repulsed. Their losses before Forts Issy and Vanvres have been heavy.

A REVIEW—EXPECTED GENERAL ATTACK. There was a review of troops to-night in the Place de la Concorde, previous to their departure for the field of battle. A general attack is expected to-night.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Union of Republicans—The Great Effort—The Assaulting Corps—Villancourt Occupied—Vanvres Expected to Surrender.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday Evening, }
VIA BOULOGNE, May 10—Morning. }

All republicans in France are uniting upon the proclamation of M. Thiers.

THE GREAT EFFORT. The great effort to capture Paris is to be made at once. Eighty thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Mont Valerien to be ready for the final bombardment.

THE ASSAULTING CORPS. The assault on Paris will be made by the Fourth corps, under the command of General Douai, and the storming columns will be about ten thousand men strong.

VILLANCOURT OCCUPIED. Villancourt has been occupied by the forces of the Versailles government.

FORT VANVRES EXPECTED TO SURRENDER. Fort Vanvres is in such a defenceless condition

and is subject to so terrible a bombardment that it is expected to surrender immediately.

PRISONERS TAKEN. At the capture of Fort Issy to-day 300 Communists were taken prisoners.

Circular from Thiers—Exultation Over the Capture of Issy—Donal's Forces Across the Seine. VERSAILLES, May 9—Evening.

President Thiers has issued a circular in which he exults over the capture of Fort Issy. He says, "We found much ammunition and artillery in the fort. Fort Vanvres is defenceless, and the capture of Issy suffices for the success of our plans."

DONAL'S FORCES ACROSS THE SEINE. On Monday night General Douai crossed the Seine and is now entrenched 300 yards from the *enclente*, where he will be able to batter down the bridge at Neuilly. The reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close.

Prince Murat Gone to France. BRUSSELS, May 9, 1871. It is reported that Prince Murat has gone to France.

GERMANY.

Alsace and Lorraine Incorporated with Germany. BERLIN, May 9, 1871. The Reichstag is to-day in committee debating the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into the German empire. One article of the bill, which grants immediate German citizenship for the Alsacians and Lorrainers, has already been adopted.

ALGERIA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Insurrection Still Spreading. LONDON, May 9, 1871. A despatch from Versailles says the insurrection in Algeria defies the efforts of the authorities, and is spreading to all parts of the province.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Announcement of the Treaty Agreed Upon by the Joint High Commission.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced the receipt of a cable despatch from Earl de Grey, advising the government that a treaty between the American and British governments had been signed by the High Commission at Washington, but said he was unable to disclose its contents.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The disestablishment of the Church of England is considered by all the liberal members of Parliament as a mere question of time, and will follow as the necessary consequence of the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland.

Now that the University Tests bill has been passed, public opinion in England is becoming more and more decided in demanding a separation of Church and State.

The Gladstone Ministry opposes any radical change for the present. The question was brought up by Mr. Miall, the liberal member for Bradford, who moved for the disestablishment of the Church of England. He made a very able and eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded by the liberal members.

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, Home Secretary, disputed the notion that the disestablishment of the English Church was a corollary to that of the Church of Ireland, and expressed the opinion that the agitation of the question was untimely.

Sir Roundell Palmer defended the Church of England from the assault of the member from Bradford.

Mr. Edward Ailam Leatham, member for Huddersfield, advocated the resolution and referred to the prosperity of the Episcopal Church in America as an argument for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Mr. Disraeli thought France, and not America, should be looked to for proper examples. He implored the House to disregard the advice of philosophers and declaimers who were constantly assailing the Church. He believed a *plébiscite* would confirm the Church in its position.

Mr. Gladstone sustained the views of Mr. Disraeli and brought forth fresh arguments in favor of the present Established Church.

Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 285 against the resolution.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK ISLANDS. In the House of Lords this evening a bill was introduced providing for the confederation of the Lewis and Clark Islands in the West Indies.

THE WIDOW OF CAPTAIN BURNBY. It was announced that the Admiralty regretted its inability to aid pecuniarily the widow of Captain Burnby, who perished with the ill-fated war steamer *The Captain*, which he commanded.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER. The new steamship *Sault*, built by the Lairds for the National line and intended for the Liverpool and New York trade, was launched at Liverpool to-day. The ship is 450 feet long and 5,000 tons burden.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Blessed With Another Grandson. ST. PETERSBURG, May 9, 1871. The Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna, wife of Czarwitich (Crown Prince of Russia, gave birth to a son to-day.

The Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna, formerly known as Princess Dagmar, is the second daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales. She was married to the Czarwitich Alexander on November 9, 1866. This is her third son. The Grand Duchess was born 26th November, 1847.

ITALY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Papal Guarantee Bill Passes the Italian Chambers. FLORENCE, May 9, 1871. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Papal Guarantee bill, after agreeing to all the modifications of the Senate.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD. CINCINNATI, May 9, 1871. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, held to-day, the following directors were elected:—David McLaren, John Young, S. S. Hommedieu, William Goodman, George T. Steadman, Samuel Fosdyck, H. D. Huntington, Lowell Fletcher and Charles W. West.

The reports of officers were of an encouraging nature. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31 were \$1,270,621; transportation expenses, \$627,245, leaving a balance for interest on bonds, taxes and dividends of \$643,376; number of passengers carried, 753,787; tons of freight moved on the narrow gauge cars, 48,003. The net earnings have been 12.50-100 per cent, out of which two cash dividends of four per cent each have been paid. The surplus account was \$239,876.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Herald Special Reports from Panama.

AFFAIRS IN CHILE AND PERU.

Progress of the Revolution in Panama.

The Insurgents Refuse to Restore the American Steamer Montijo.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PANAMA, May 6, }
VIA KINGSTON, Jam., May 8, 1871. }

The government sent the steamer Winchester on the 4th inst. to the mouth of the Chiriqui river with commissioners to treat with the rebels for peace and the surrender of the steamer Montijo.

Three hundred well armed rebels now threaten an attack upon this city, and it may be expected at any moment. There is intense excitement prevailing among all classes, and the city is strongly guarded.

The United States steamer Resaca leaves for San Miguel on the 16th inst. The conduct of Commander Selfridge does not please the American residents, although promising contingent assistance.

The foreign Consuls here ask for protection from the national forces, now quartered in the city. The insurgents are strong in men and are well armed, with plenty of ammunition, and are likely to prove victorious in the event of assistance from Americans (?) failing.

PERU.

Dates from Lima to the 28th ult. have been received. The *Emulo* in the town of Cuzamarca has been suppressed and peace established.

A serious accident had occurred on the Lima and Callao Railroad, at Bellevista. Some passengers were killed.

CHILE.

The dates from Chile are to the 17th of April. A convention of the government party has nominated Federico Enazariz as candidate for the Presidency.

A severe snow storm had occurred in the Andes, whereby sixteen persons perished.

PANAMA SERIOUSLY THREATENED—FOREIGNERS ANXIOUS FOR THE SAFETY OF LIVES AND PROPERTY—THE CITY OF LIMA SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE INSURGENTS—THE VOMITO IN BUENOS AYRES.

ASPINWALL, May 6, }
VIA KINGSTON, Jam., May 8, 1871. }

Intelligence was received by a Danish man-of-war yesterday that the insurgent army is advancing towards Santiago de Veraguas. The insurgents threaten Panama immediately, and, consequently, there is great alarm. The President, in a proclama-

tion, notifies the troops to prepare for a fight, and they have been supplied with arms and ammunition. The railroad depot has been delivered over to the commander of the national troops for safe keeping. Peace commissioners have started to confer with the rebels, and also the proper officers to reclaim the steamer Montijo and the prisoners on board.

Herrera, the rebel commander, has notified the United States Consul not to interfere by sending the United States steamer Resaca for the recapture of the Montijo, because, he says, the United States officers will not be permitted to come on board that vessel and he will fight them to the bitter end.

The Resaca will leave the isthmus of Darien on the 16th, and thenceforth the foreigners will be unprotected. All the foreign consuls have addressed the President, begging him to have the national troops remain for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

The government party in the State of Boyaca are likely to triumph over the revolutionists, who, by their arbitrary acts, have lost many adherents.

A mutiny has occurred at Cuzamarca, and soldiers have been sent to repress it and arrest the ringleaders.

PERU.

The insurgents captured the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, on the 28th.

By an accident on the Bellevista Railroad, caused by a collision with a train conveying two thousand kegs of gunpowder, one man was killed and many wounded.

BURNING AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the average of the death rate from vomito is 150 daily. Five thousand persons died in five weeks. Sixty thousand had fled from the city.

CHILE.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 17th of April state that the vomito was making frightful ravages there. [NOTE.—The above paragraph relating to the vomito in Valparaiso must be an error. It refers, probably, to Buenos Ayres; for no mention has been made in any previous advices from Chile of the vomito (yellow fever) having made its appearance in Valparaiso.—ED. HERALD.]

Another Revolution in Venezuela Suppressed—Commercial Regulations with New Granada.

VENEZUELA, April 24, 1871. A decree has been issued that all merchandise imported for New Granada and passing through Venezuela shall pay the regular Venezuela duties.

There are rumors of fresh revolts circulating. It was supposed that an unimportant expedition, which left Caracas and landed at Coro, was attacked by the government troops and that most of those belonging to it were captured. The remainder were dispersed.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, May 9—7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast. The low pressure which prevailed Monday evening in the Lower Missouri Valley has moved south and east into Tennessee. The barometer is highest in Wisconsin and has risen on all the lakes. It has risen only to fall again on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Brisk north winds are reported from Lake Michigan and Illinois. Elsewhere they have been fresh and light. Cloudy weather and light rains have spread from the Ohio Valley eastward to the Atlantic. Clear and partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lakes.

Probabilities. It is probable that the rain and clouds will on Wednesday advance along the Atlantic coast, with clear, cool weather on the lakes, and cloudy and clearing weather in the interior.

A NEW WILLIAMSBURG FERRY COMPANY. A number of prominent citizens of Williamsburg met yesterday and agreed upon an act of incorporation for a "People's Ferry Company." Among those who took part in the proceedings were Messrs. George H. Fisher, John Bader, W. K. Caldwell, Henry Abraham, W. Dink and Augustus. A public meeting will be held in a few days for the purpose of getting the matter before the citizens generally.

THE LONG STRIKE.

Riot Near Scranton—Efforts of the Monopolists to Create Disturbance—An Early Adjustment of Difficulties Expected.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 9, 1871. General significant circumstances which have transpired within the last two or three days seem to afford corroborative testimony as to the correctness of certain reports about to-day. It is stated that a scheme had been perfected to cause a riot yesterday some time during the miners' demonstration. The facts are these:—When it was announced on Saturday that there would be a general meeting of miners and laborers on Monday several indiscreet adherents of the companies immediately busied themselves to get up a counter demonstration on the part of the laborers. There was a double motive in this maneuver. It was intended to reduce the size of the miners' meeting and to bring about a collision.

If the emissaries of the monopolists were strong enough. The city was saved from scenes of disorder simply because the agents of the monopolists had been completely deceived by the local press as to the extent of what they have been pleased to call the laborers' movement. There was a meeting of laborers, as they were termed, but it proved so insignificant that it did not deem it worthy of notice, and I should not allude to it now had it not been for the revelations which have been made to-day in regard to the objects of the gathering. All that it really amounted to was about one hundred men, representing nothing but a few disaffected and servile elements, came together, looked at each other, and then as if intuitively disgusted at their position, went home again; and that was all of the laborers' movement on Monday. It would not be strange if it turned out that every man of them had some of the companies' money in his pocket, being where he was, there are, however, more indications of a lawless spirit to-day, and it would seem that the heaven-sent by the corporation agents is at work. This afternoon the miners' meeting was called and held near what is known as the Continental Mine. An attempt was made to make a riot, but no work without regard to the miners, when a disturbance was created and the laborers driven from the ground by a mob, composed principally of women and boys, who threw sticks and stones until the gathering dispersed. Captain Evans, who was in the field, the spot, but both parties had left the field. No one was injured and the soldiers returned to quarters, satisfied that order had been restored. Mayor Monroe, who was in the city, said that he would not be surprised if what may occur to-morrow. If the adherents of the companies are determined to create disturbance there is no reason to believe that fruit will come from the seed they have been so industriously sowing for the last few days. The aspect of affairs is equally gloomy, and nothing but the best counsel can avert the dire calamities. The outbreak this afternoon was an insignificant affair, but it has created considerable excitement, and may lead to more. The end is not yet, evidently, but at the same time I advise that people in the cities be not unduly exercised by the greatly exaggerated reports which go over the wires to-day.

The principal event to-day has been the meeting of the miners and laborers employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The meeting was large, and the best spirit prevailed. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Thomas H. Ingham, a prominent citizen of Scranton, and delivered by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company last week. The men propose to go to work at once and leave their wages to be settled by arbitration upon a basis of the wages paid in the Wyoming region, which is now considered the market price of labor for the upper section of the coal field. It is believed that Mr. Ingham will accede to this equitable arrangement, and thus save the pride of the managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The miners cannot remain idle if they are to get their wages, and Mr. Ingham will very kindly afford them a loophole for escape from their miserable position. It now looks as if we were to have an

AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFICULTIES after all. The despatch from Pittston last night was purely sensational. There was no excitement about the miners going to work in the West Pittston shaft when it was ascertained that the men were to labor for the same rate paid by Mr. Farquhar. The coal from Blake's mines does not go to the New York market.

It is impossible to correct all the misstatements by telegraph; but it may quiet the public mind abroad to know that the increase of soldiers in this city yesterday was the result of bringing in some members of the Wilkes-Barre military corps who were absent without leave. The additional troops found quarters in an engine house. General Osborn will be in the city to-morrow morning.

Another Account of the Scranton Riot—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 9, 1871. The riot which occurred to-day at Hyde Park has not resulted in any loss of life, although several of the men were beaten, and one shot in the head. The laborers and miners who desire to resume work were holding a meeting near Hampton mines, when they were assaulted with stones by the wives of the miners who resist resumption. A crowd of these miners was a little way off, urging on the women, believing that the laborers would not return the assault on females. The laborers then moved further off towards a strip of woods, but were followed by the women. The women were armed with stones, and the men and women were mutually assailed. A woman named Smith was seriously wounded in the head by a stone, and as the affray increased in violence the women began to throw stones at the men. One of the assaulting party, named Wm. Love, one of the assaulting party, was severely wounded in the thigh. Another, named McDonald, was shot in the head, and about ten or twelve others were more or less severely beaten, some of whom will probably die. The militia were ordered to the scene of the disturbances, but arrived too late to do any good.

THE MACE-COBURN FIGHT.

Gathering of Sports in Erie, Pa.—Arrangements for the Mace-Coburn Fight Perfected—The Battle Ground Not to be Divulged to Outsiders.

ERIE, Pa., May 9, 1871. Many prominent sporting men and enthusiastic admirers of the prize ring have already gathered in this town, with the view of witnessing the fight between Mace and Coburn. To-night to-morrow the larger delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans are expected, when the excitement and interest centered in the anticipated tough encounter will